

ments in the Senate, stressing Mr. Taft's praise of the league.

With these visions of the league's future popularity floating in President Wilson's mind the latest feature of the situation seems to be the outbreak which the treaty has provoked from the proletariat of Great Britain and France as reflected in the press and in which the league comes in for as much denunciation as the treaty. The treaty with the league attached has provoked those who acclaimed President Wilson the most loudly when he landed and has brought praise from those who hitherto have been his critics, one reason being that those original acclamers were more or less pacifists to whom the treaty now appears monstrous. Consequently the President seems to be facing a huge task in making the league come up to his visions because it has lost the confidence of the working classes and because the conservative classes and the European Governments admittedly are unsympathetic toward the President's view.

Prepares for Opposition.

The President is preparing for considerable opposition against both the German and Austrian treaties in the Senate and elsewhere in America on the ground that they involve direct American participation in European affairs for years to come through memberships in the various commissions on matters over which she is not directly concerned. Examination of the treaties will show any number of interrelated commissions whose work will cover a period of many years. The five Powers naturally will name the members of these commissions, thus committing America to participation in boundary and financial disputes covering virtually all of Europe.

The President, it is authoritatively stated, will justify this departure from America's custom on the basis of the League of Nations. In other words, America, being a member of the league and party to the league's guarantees, should participate actively in all such matters to see that pledges are being kept. As put by close friends of the President, "there's no use in going half way."

Furthermore the statement is made to inquiries regarding the special Anglo-American-French agreement, that all the chiefs of the conference here desired America to participate in this matter. This is in line with the policy followed throughout by Great Britain and France to get America into Europe rather than keep her out.

The case of cold feet among the President's friends here regarding the French agreement is more noticeable now than ever. It leads to the inference that the President's Democratic friends have been cabling protests. The latest expression from the President's intimates is that the President will first ask the Senate if it approves making such a treaty before submitting any draft. The sense of the Senate would be obtained, presumably by resolution, after the President had submitted his letter to Premier Clemenceau in which, it is explained, he merely promised to submit the matter to the Senate for approval.

FOCH-CLEMENCEAU ROW LED TO U. S. AID

British-American Promises Saved Peace Treaty.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

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PARIS, May 12.—Some of the details and results of the proposed alliance of the United States, Great Britain and France, providing for the military support of France if she is attacked by Germany in the future, are in hand and it is permissible to reveal them. Perhaps the most interesting of the results of the alliance is the break between Marshal Foch and Premier Clemenceau.

This came about in a strange way and dates back to the first of the year with its culmination last Tuesday, when Marshal Foch appeared before the plenary session of the Peace Conference and asserted that the security given to France on the Rhine in the treaty of peace was insufficient and that personally he opposed signing the treaty. From the beginning Marshal Foch has insisted on

greater security along the Rhine and apparently had followed a carefully mapped out campaign to gain this famous Treves interview of last January now is viewed as one of the steps in this campaign. This interview later was disavowed by the French Government. A short time later Marshal Foch gave out another interview, but the French Government stopped its publication in France.

At the same time Marshal Foch's friends, who included several of the high military leaders, were giving out interviews in the same tenor as the Marshal's famous Treves interview of last January, insisting that France should have the security of the Rhine that Marshal Foch demanded.

On the Clemenceau side, the Premier, fearful of his political future, sought to get President Wilson to consent first to the permanent occupation and ultimate annexation of the Rhine country by France and then to a modification of his demand, the creation of a buffer State. In these negotiations with the President, Premier Clemenceau failed.

Then it became necessary for Premier Clemenceau to inform Premier Lloyd George that either Marshal Foch's stand must be sustained in the peace treaty or he must have the guarantee of American and British military aid. Otherwise France would refuse to sign the treaty.

This situation was presented to President Wilson at the memorable Sunday conference at the conclusion of which President Wilson announced that he would advocate an engagement or alliance with France, which has as its only precedent the French alliance early in Revolutionary history. Apparently even these promises on the part of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George have not been broken up by the announcement that France would not sign the treaty. In assuring Premier Clemenceau of his Revolutionary history, President Wilson has promised his earnest personal aid in behalf of the agreement before the Senate and the American people. The President, it is known, is preparing for a hard fight before the upper body of the American Congress and to avoid the charge of inconsistency will require that the engagement with France be ratified by the League of Nations.

In behalf of President Wilson his friends assert that in pledging himself to advocate the agreement with France in the Senate he was accepting the lesser of two evils, for if he had not done so the Peace Conference might have been broken up by the announcement that France would not sign the treaty.

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FREE COREA, IS PLEA TO THE CONFERENCE

Petition Asks Liberation From Japanese Rule.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

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PARIS, May 12.—A petition from the Korean people and nation asking for liberation from Japan was submitted to the Peace Conference to-day by representatives of Korea. The petition asks also for recognition of Korea as an independent State and for the nullification of the treaty of August, 1910.

A treaty signed on August 23, 1910, by Japan and Korea formally annexed the Korean territory to the Empire of Japan. The Korean Imperial Government was overthrown in 1910. The treaty of 1910 deprived the Korean Empire of all political power, changed the name of the country to "Korea" and established the office of the Japanese Governor-General. From the date of the treaty Korea became an integral part of the Japanese Empire.

A search of Dr. Jaffe's trunk revealed 470,000 marks in 1,000 mark notes. The Minister was taken to Munich for trial.

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GERMAN HOPES IN PRESIDENT CRUSHED

Continued from First Page.

by with both hands in his pockets and watched England and France fill their pockets to bursting. America could not participate in robbing the German corpse, but Wilson approved others doing it.

"Will the American people approve that after all? It was America which knocked out Germany. It was America which won the war for the Allies—not France or England. It was America, with Wilson's fourteen points and talk of a peace of justice and the end of rule by force which disintegrated Germany. The German people had faith in Wilson and in America. It was at their request that they threw out twenty-two ruling monarchical families and established a democracy. A different peace was promised to that democracy than to the Kaiser and Germany. The people believed it. To-day that illusion is gone. Could a severer peace have been dictated to a Germany under the Kaiser?"

"Annihilation the Goal."

Noske's whole frame trembled as he spoke. He went on:

"Thank God I was not one of those who believed that a democratic Germany would have the slightest effect upon our enemies when it came to the time for peace."

The Socialist Minister of National Defence, who has given the most practical proof of his anti-Bolshevik faith and works, declared that he is not yet in a position to say what will be the effect of the publication of the terms. He leans to the belief it will tend toward Bolshevism, saying: "It will take several days for the real significance of this enslavement to sink through the German skull." He dwelt upon the "unspeakably refined cruelty contained in that document," that could leave no doubt in the mind of the German people that their annihilation is its goal.

"One need but point out one condition," he said, "namely, that we must give up tens of thousands of milk cows, though thousands of our children have died and are dying to-day for lack of the milk that would insure their life. Yet America and England and France, who pride themselves on their civilization, who boast of their humanity, condemn thousands more German children to death by their demand for our cows. Can you conceive of greater cruelty? I know what that means, for I have a child who nearly died because I could obtain no milk. You and all the world may understand my feelings."

"Will the Government sign?" I asked.

"In the present form of the treaty no man will be found to sign," he replied. "And if he does sign he will himself say that he has no intention of keeping it. What is eventually to happen I cannot say."

At this point in the interview the Minister's telephone rang and he answered it. From the brief conversation it was plain that he was ordering the occupation of Leipzig by Government troops. Then he was advised that the Cabinet was in session and that it was waiting for him. As he rose he threw his lead pencil forcefully to the table.

"Shall I be frank, shall I express my mind openly?" he asked, and continued, "I believe it was your President who coined the phrase 'open diplomacy.' Well, you Americans can go home and bury yourselves with your Wilson."

As he bowed me out he said:

"I am not one of those who despair of Germany's resurrection. I believe she will come back. Such an instrument as this with which you present us will revenge itself. History has shown that in the past—it will repeat itself in the future."

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FIDUCIARY BONDS!

THE INCREASE in the number and aggregate amount of bonds executed by this Company for individuals acting as Administrators, Executors, Trustees and Guardians has been over 300% in ten years!!

Our system of fiduciary "joint control," allowed by law, is regarded by our patrons and their attorneys as a material help in handling estates. For their protection and for the preservation of the property entrusted to them, it cannot be improved.

THE IDEAL ARRANGEMENT for handling your estate is to join the personal equation with corporate protection! Combine the thoughtful care of a relative or friend in the management of your estate with the permanent security of the bond of the World's Largest Surety Company!

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National Surety Company

115 BROADWAY
New Brokers Branch: 89 MAIDEN LANE
Capital and Surplus Nine Million Dollars

As presented unless they are modified. This is the only recognizable note arising out of the nation's indescribable agony of soul. There is an almost incredible mental confusion and consternation in all official circles as to whether that is the true note and as to whether it will sound above the mere lamentations and protestations when the hour comes to drink or to refuse the bitter cup perhaps to be confronted upon refusal with one still more filled with wormwood.

The humiliation of it all is another matter. Official Germany shrinks with horror from the moment of its decision to sign "Germany's own death warrant," to subscribe to the Germans' own guilt, as a patient shrinks from the operating room or a condemned man from the gallows. Germany is slowly "coming to"; the first shock was stupefying; now the realization of the scope of it all is slowly dawning on arms stretching heavenward vainly crying for a sign of deliverance from the dreaded hour of fate while at the same time voices swear that rather than drink the cup they will go to the depths of hell and carry their enemies with them.

Due allowance must be made for the manifestation of these agonies of despair, for while the one time great nation is going down one of the greatest soul dramas of history is transpiring in Germany. Harshmaster Friedrich Ebert, first President of the German Republic, ordered a week's mourning over the entire country as a sign of sorrow for the national tragedy. This began to-day. Berlin especially, where gayety borne largely of hopelessness and indifference has been manifest, was impressed with the gravity of the hour. Cabarets and dance halls were closed and theatres and film shows might present only the serious things "appropriate to the gravity of the times."

Until these soul storms on the one hand and the blackest despair on the other subside no clear decision from Germany can be expected. With no army, no navy, no food, no raw materials, with no faith in their own Government or leaders, with little that can be called heroic left in the people, and lacking both desire and courage to carry out the threat to turn the country Bolshevik, it is difficult to figure out how Germany can escape the destiny marked out at Versailles.

To sign or not to sign—that's the question that haunts the Scheide-mann government. Eyes in Wilhelmstrasse and Behrenstrasse showed signs of sleeplessness; official faces were pale and haggard; Count von Bernstorff looked as if he had aged years. Usually the most accessible of officials, the dismissed Ambassador to Washington after the terms were made public refused to see any one; he would not discuss the situation even with his office staff. Count von Bernstorff's political position has been rendered more difficult because his constant refrain has been "do everything that Wilson and House want," which is now being thrown up to him.

The general consternation and lack of leadership was reflected for days in the editorial leaders in all the papers under such headings as "The Garotte," "What Shall We Do?" "Sign or Not Sign Peace of Enslavement?" With the exception of *Die Freiheit*, organ of the Independent Socialists, the entire Berlin press calls for the rejection of the terms. *Die Freiheit* insists they be signed but under protest and with the intention that they be not kept.

Count Rautenlow's Views. Count Rautenlow in the *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* characterizes the terms as unendurable and unfulfillable, and says that Germany is wholly defenceless.

less. He characterizes the idea of resistance as madness, but urges rejection of the treaty, to let America and the Allies do what they wish, which the German people must be prepared to bear bravely.

"Let our enemies, with the French at their head, make of German Germany a waste desert, but they cannot, if we stand together, force Germans to sign our own death sentence."

Count Rautenlow takes a shot at the illusion, much talked about last week, that if the Germans refuse to sign conditions so contrary to Wilson's doctrine, America will come to Germany's rescue.

Whether rightly or wrongly it is the unanimous opinion in both official and unofficial Germany that President Wilson was completely defeated at Paris, whether with his tacit consent or because he could not help it.

This has been a terrific shock, this so-called "Wilson guilt," to those here, headed by Maximilian Harden and Bernstorff and some Majority Socialist leaders, who did much to encourage the belief that Wilson was all powerful at Paris. Dr. Ludwig Haas, a member of the Baden Ministry and a member of the National Assembly, says in the *Tagblatt*:

"If Wilson permits this peace then it is better that he cynically declare all his words empty phrases, not seriously meant and only intended to deceive the world. We cannot think that the President of a great and honorable people would thus play with his reputation and the honor of his people. We still believe that in further negotiations he will stand for Germany's rights and with them for his own honor. This peace proposal must have been forced from him. It is not possible that a human being can thus place himself in contradiction to his solemnly declared principles. History has no such parallel."

Dr. Haas declares that only one thing can save Germany—"that's to reject the terms, come what may. It is madness to think of consequences; there is nothing more terrible than this peace."

Depression in Cabinets. Both national and Prussian cabinets met Friday but their meetings were almost smothered by the depression which weighed like the Alps upon the members, their lack of leadership increased if anything by the flood of protests that poured in from all parts of the country, especially through delegations from Silesia.

I talked with one of these delegations and was told of more than a hundred thousand Germans driven out of the occupied regions by the Poles and now refugees in the towns along the new line of demarcation. I was told that 15,000 families recently expelled from Posen were compelled to leave all their possessions behind. It was predicted that the attempt to turn West Prussia and Danzig over to Poland would be the signal for civil war regardless of what Berlin decided.

There was an unconfirmed report Friday that the Government had ordered the withdrawal of all German troops from Russia, which was connected with the rumor that Berlin had already entered negotiations with Russia.

The faint hope that the catastrophic shock might furnish a common basis and impulse for the reestablishment of national unity seems doomed to disappointment. Interparty politics are again active in central Germany. At Eisenach yesterday they forced the Mayor of the district and the district director to march at the head

of the parade of the radicals, carrying red flags. Afterwards the officials were beaten by the crowd. Gustave Noske, the Minister of Defence, was asked to send Government troops to restore order and has agreed to do so. The Thuringian Workers' Council at Erfurt, however, has threatened to bring about a general strike if the troops come into the district and if those now there are not removed.

The Government favored at Weimar have been transferred to Leipzig, where the Spartacists are threatening an uprising on behalf of a council government. Almost unnoticed amid the excitement incident to the receipt of the peace terms, and probably influenced by them, a movement in which the workers are receding from their earlier demands for higher wages and are striving to induce the Government to reduce food prices, is gradually gaining ground. The latest organization to adopt this policy is the German Railway Men's Association, whose representatives, at a conference with Minister Schmidt, agreed to abandon demands for higher wages if the Government would reduce food prices.

DESERTED BY WILSON, COMPLAINT OF EBERT Makes "Moral Declaration of War" on Old System.

By the Associated Press. BERLIN, May 12 (delayed).—"Germany has selected and unfurled a new banner on which are inscribed President Wilson's Fourteen Points," which the President apparently has deserted," said Friedrich Ebert, the German President, in a statement to the Associated Press to-day.

President Ebert called the peace treaty a "monstrous document." He asserted that history holds no precedent for such determination to annihilate completely a vanquished people.

President Ebert added that the world's youngest republic in the hour of greatest peril had weighed its overseas big brothers and found him wanting.

In a statement intended primarily for the American people, which he designated "a moral declaration of war upon all that remains of the old system of international politics," the first President of the German Republic discussed with outspoken frankness the peace situation, the state of the German people and the prospect of the immediate future.

U. S. IN CONSORTIUM TO FINANCE CHINA

Lamont Confers in Paris With British, French and Japanese Bankers.

PARIS, May 12.—A new consortium for the financing of Chinese loans was organized to-day by American, French, British and Japanese bankers. A reservation was made for later participation by Belgian bankers.

The general principles of the new consortium were agreed upon at today's meeting. Thomas W. Lamont of the United States presided. Others who attended were Sir Charles S. Adair of Great Britain, M. Simon of France and Mr. Adachi of Japan.

The general agreement provides that at the suggestion of the United States and with the sanction of the French, British and Japanese Governments, the banking groups will combine their interests to make joint financial, administrative and industrial loans to the Chinese Government.

American Principle Wins.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Organization of a new consortium for financing Chinese loans, announced to-day by Paris dispatches, is regarded in official circles here as a triumph for the new American principle of participation in international financial arrangements.

At the State Department it was said officially that under the conditions which the consortium would combine their interests to make joint financial, administrative and industrial loans to the Chinese Government.

Thirty-seven American banks, it was learned, are interested in the loans that will be made to China by the international group. This is understood to have been one of the points contended for by the American group.

The American representation was limited to the largest New York banks, and no other American banks could obtain an interest in Chinese loans. The thirty-seven banks which are to compose the consortium are to be divided into two groups, one representing the geographical sections of the United States and the same principle is said to obtain in the group of nations represented.

While the present organization is a four power group, the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan, with a reservation for Belgium when the bankers of that country are able to participate, it is not limited to these countries. Other countries may be admitted. It was said, as well as other banking houses in each of the four nations, that the consortium is not to be limited to the banking group of any country. The American representatives at the Paris conference were Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and Jerome D. Greene of Lee Higginson & Co., Boston.

Loans, guaranteed by the various countries under the conditions provided by the respective Governments, it was explained, may be made to the Chinese Government direct or for industrial or political purposes in China, providing the loans are accepted, approved and guaranteed by the Chinese Government.

J. J. Abbott, a Chicago banker, is now in China as a representative of the United States group, making an investigation of conditions in China and the needs of the Chinese Government preparatory to formulating the first loan contemplated. He is about to return to the United States and will report to the bankers of the group.

No definite loan, it was said authoritatively to-day, has yet been determined upon, but with the formation of the new organization in Paris the way is clear to entertain any suggestion for a loan.

The original membership of the consortium, that now exists only on paper, consisted of the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Russia, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands. The six power group was reduced to five by the withdrawal of the United States. At the beginning of the European war Germany was forced to withdraw because of the wrecking of the country by the war.

Russia collapsed. This left Great Britain and France, neither of whom was able to make any loans because of the needs of the money for carrying on the war.

U. S. Military Policemen Slain. ST. LOUIS, May 12.—Two American military policemen were attacked by a gang last night and one of the policemen, Herbert Larsen, was wounded mortally. Five revolver shots were fired upon the two policemen. The other policeman, who died several hours later.

Brides Speed Soldiers' Return. WASHINGTON, May 12.—Soldiers who married abroad are eligible for immediate discharge on their arrival in the country. The War Department today informed the commanders of posts of this.